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2. The College of Agriculture of Kwangsi University. Although the main campus of Kwangsi University is located at Kwei-Lin, the College of Agriculture is in a suburb of the neighboring town of Liu-Chow. The exact names of the schools and towns, as written in Chinese characters, are:

國立廣西大學 (本部 桂林)  
農學院 —— (柳州)

the College of Agriculture was composed of about 150 students of whom approximately 20 were girls. The staff was very limited due to the Sino-Japanese war, there being only one or two professors in each department. The departments in the College of Agriculture were, as nearly as I can recall, agronomy, horticulture, forestry, soil and fertilizer, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine and agricultural economy. The entire staff was Chinese and as far [ ] they were all, [ ] trained in China. The quality of each course or department depended almost entirely on the ability of the teacher; this is typical of Chinese education and in my opinion is one of its limitations. Including the personnel at the nearby experimental agricultural stations, the College of Agriculture had 19 PhD's

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on its faculty, the balance being MA's. [ ] the Department of Agronomy was the best department while the Department of Forestry was the worst. The excellence of the Agronomy Department was due to the fact that it had the best students and the best instructors, which was the natural result of agronomy being the field offering the best jobs after graduation. [ ] the attrition rate from the freshman class to graduation was about 25%.

3. [ ] the University of Nanking in Chengtu had approximately 1100 students of whom approximately 10% were girls. The university had three schools, literature and arts, science and agriculture. Of these three schools, agriculture was the largest and best, and the school of literature and arts was the weakest and smallest. The actual physical plant in Chengtu belonged to the old West China Union University and, while in fair physical condition, was filled to overflowing with students. Most of the faculty held MA degrees, but there were quite a few PhD's, although not so many by comparison with the College of Agriculture of Kwangsi University. The rate of attrition from freshman to graduation was larger than at Kwangsi, probably because the University of Nanking was a private school and was tougher scholastically.
4. National Peking University [NPU] at Peking [ ] was composed of a student body of from three to four thousand students; this was by far the biggest university in China. Before the Sino-Japanese war [1935-1945] the University had three schools, literature and arts, science and business and law. After the Sino-Japanese war, [1945-46] three additional schools were added, agriculture, medicine and engineering. [ ] all six schools in the university were well established. Of the six schools the best, [ ] was the school of literature and arts of which Hu-Shih had formerly been Dean. The smallest school was engineering. The Deans of the various schools, [ ] were:

a. Literature &amp; Arts

Dr Tang

湯用彤

b. Science

[ ] he was  
an old and well known physicist.

c. Law

Dr Chou

周炳林

d. Agriculture

Dr T F Yu

俞大綏

e. Medicine

Dr Hu

胡傳才

f. Engineering

Dr Ma

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